

PEACE MOBILIZATION

RESOLUTION

RESOLVED: That J. Edgar Hoover (of Washington, D.C.) be made an honorary member of SDS and that accordingly, a membership card (duly signed by our president) and also a free (one year) subscription to *New Left Notes* be sent to him starting at once.

Votes on the above resolution shall be counted and acted upon one month from the date of this issue of NLN.

Notes be sent to him.

Yotes on the above resolution shall be counted and acted upon one month from the date of this issue of NLN.

Letters To The Editor

Dear Thane,

On page 2 of September 23, 1966 New Left Notes in the National Council Resolutions passed at Clear Lake there is an error. Motion by Bob Rogers concerning referendum democracy was not passed.

It was clearly defeated. Since many of us at the NC meeting felt the motion was absurd, could you please print some sort of a retraction in the next issue of NLN. Thank you.

Fraternally,

Jim Jacobs

University of Michigan SDS

New Left Notes

Lost & Found Department

Sirs:

Even though we stole out of Clear Lake beneath cover of both darkness, fog, and rain - we still managed to cop one extra sack full of old clothes, communist literature, NoDaz, and 2 cans of nutmeg.

Found:

One lightly striped laundry bag, containing:

- 2 cans nutmeg
- 1 sweatsuit
- several sets underwear
- 3 pants
- 1 sweater
- 1 book - "Guerrilla and Counter Guerrilla Warfare" by William J. Pomesy and other assorted junk.

IF NLN is desperate for material - run this with note that owner can obtain said junk by writing me at the below address:

Cheers, Love & Black Power,

Greg Kaslo

1226 DeHavo

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I wish to take exception to a sentence in "Against Paranoid Politics" by Marvin Mandell in the September 23, 1966 issue of New Left Notes.

"Peking Red Guards attacking lovers of Bach and Mozart are no less sickening than Berlin Nazi hoodlums smashing windows during 'Krystallnacht'."

I wish to point out that the music the Red Guards condemn is not that of Bach and Mozart but that of MacNamara's Band. They also oppose Chinese who march to that tune.

I find it hard to believe that members of the U.S. academic community cannot recognize Pentagon propaganda when it is dated Moscow.

Paul Burke

Omaha, Nebraska

Friends,

Enclosed please find a contribution, \$31.98, which is 10% of my pay check this month. I plan to send you the same per cent for the rest of the year. In return, please renew my membership and change my NLN address plate from Swarthmore College, Penna to 10 Brookford St., Dorchester Mass 02125.

One more request: I think it's essential that young adults help finance SDS, especially as there is no MDS. I'd like to help get more people to make monthly pledges - any ideas how I can do it? I understand Mike Zweig at Michigan is also big on this idea. The request - that you guys do something on this line, something more effective than just repeating the plea we've heard for years.

Peace,

Walt Pepper

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ed, Note-No, we don't. Do any of you have suggestions?

NOTICES

Address Change

The address of the New England regional office of SDS is now:

Students for a Democratic Society
138 River st.
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

White House Vigil

A group of Harpur College students will hold a "vigil" outside the White House Oct. 7 and 8 to demonstrate for an end to the Viet Nam war, according to a student, Mark I. Satin of Wichita Falls, Tex.

Mr. Satin, a coordinator for Students for a Democratic Society, said originally the plan was to take about 12 students - two carloads. "But so many want to go that there may be more," he said.

The Harpur SDS chapter is collecting signatures on a petition that will be presented to government leaders calling for stronger efforts to end the war, Mr. Satin said.

He said the anti-war vigil is a Harpur project, not a national SDS plan. The petition reads:

"I, the undersigned, a student at Harpur College, would like to express my disapproval of the present government policy on Viet Nam. I believe that stronger efforts should be made to end the war peacefully, including steps toward de-escalation and a truly representative Vietnamese government.

The statement also says the signer supports the Harpur demonstrators. Each student signs a separate sheet, on which he can delete or change any words he does not agree with, Mr. Satin said.

Chapter Contacts

Our national chapter contact list is sadly out of date. For some chapters, we have no contact person to whom mailings should be sent. For others, we have the names of people who are no longer active in the chapter, or who may have moved away and are having mailings forwarded to them.

Each chapter should designate 1 or more persons to receive the national mailings, NC mail ballots, etc. If possible, chapters should attempt to establish some sort of permanent address ("office," post office box, etc.) to which mailings can be sent. In this way, we won't have the continuing problem of keeping up with the status and addresses of individuals. This is especially important for those chapters which continue to function over the summer but have different officers.

Draft Refusal Conference

A conference on total noncooperation with the draft system will be held in New York City at the end of this month. The meeting, called by David Miller and other draft refusers and sponsored by a number of radical pacifist groups (Catholic Worker, CNVA, WIN, etc.) will deal with such questions as nonregistration, refusal to take up arms while in the armed forces, resistance while in prison, mutual aid to families on non-cooperators, and community pressure on resisters.

The conference will be held October 28, 29 and 30th, and is open to persons with divergent viewpoints. Further information on time and site can be obtained from: NYC Workshop in Nonviolence, 5 Beekman St., New York City, N.Y. 10038.

Four SDS Members Attacked in Apartment

By Gene Clabes

Lexington police are searching for four unknown assailants who severely beat one University student and roughed up three others last Thursday in Roselane apartment.

Robert Amyx, a second semester sophomore from Paducah, was released from the University Hospital Wednesday after six days of treatment for a minor concussion and irritation of a hemophilia condition.

The other students involved were identified as freshmen Brad Washburn, Chicago; Jim Fumall, Louisville; and Darrell Harrison, Ashland. All four students were identified by Amyx as members of the University chapter of Students for a Democratic Society.

Lexington police said today the incident took place between 1 and 2 a.m. Sept. 22 at Amyx and Washburn's apartment at 416 Rose Lane.

In an interview today Amyx said he and Washburn returned to their apartment following an on campus SDS meeting lasting until 9 p.m. the night of the incident.

He also said Fumall and Harrison joined them there following the SDS session.

"We were playing the guitar and the record player when suddenly a man appeared in the back of the apartment and says, 'Where's the party,' Smyx said.

Washburn said he told the man there was no party there. Then three other men appeared in the doorway he said.

"They walked over to Jim Fumall, who was playing the guitar and began slopping him around" Washburn said. "They kept saying 'you want to fight!'"

Fumall said one of the intruders threw his glasses across the room trying to "force me into a fight."

Amyx said after that happened he moved toward the door, intending to call the police.

"Just as I reached the door one of the men asked me where I was going," he said. "He advised me to get back into the apartment and then he started hitting me."

Amyx said the four intruders then began pummeling himself, Washburn, Fumall and Harrison, "calling us 'Commies' while they were beating us."

"A man in the next apartment came in and halted the fight by appearing to be on their side," Amyx said.

Washburn explained after the assailants left the apartment the three students rushed Amyx to the hospital where he was immediately administered seven pints of plasma. Released from the Medical Center Wednesday, Amyx still has numerous bruises over the right side of his face and a badly discolored right eye.

"Robert (Amyx) was kicked in the face and beaten much more severely than any of us in the apartment," Fumall said.

"As he suffers from a knee condition that hampers his walk, he couldn't get away from the guy hitting him" Fumall added.

Following the beating Washburn informed Lexington police of the incident and filed "John Doe" warrants for the assailants arrest. (A "John Doe" warrant is obtained when a person accused of committing a crime is known only by sight.) Washburn's warrant was for assault and battery.

Campus SDS leaders speculated the incident may have been provoked by a hostile dialogue recently between SDS members opposing escalation of the Vietnam War and other students favoring the war's escalation.

The dialogue occurred Sept. 13 when SDS members opened and manned a Student Center Booth from which they disseminated anti-war speeches by U. S. Senators J. W. Fulbright and Wayne Morse. A copy of one speech was set afire while other copies were destroyed by hecklers.

According to Washburn the booth was opened about five feet from a Navy and Marine Corps recruiting information booth.

Amyx said he was not convinced the beating was caused by his SDS involvement but said, "It is a strong possibility that this happened because of this."

"I would recognize the four men again but I didn't see them at the Student Center booth Sept. 13" he added. "However there was a great deal of confusion there that day."

Washburn is even less convinced the incident was a result of the booth but adds, "I'm also not sure that it wasn't."

"It seems as if they had been here (the apartment) because of the booth they would have mentioned it before they started hitting us," Washburn said. "But I still have some reservations about walking around on campus. About three or four times daily I'm called a communist and other names on campus. I'm a little frightened."

Following the incident Washburn said he stayed with friends rather than going back to the apartment.

On both Friday and Saturday night break-ins were reported in the Rose Lane apartment, according to Washburn.

Amyx said he had not been heckled on campus but "I don't dress like the rest of them. That does make a difference."

Fumall thinks it was a coincidence but said in the past SDS members have been harassed by anti-SDS persons.

"When a policeman questioned us after the incident, he asked if we were members of SDS," Fumall added. "He said the general feeling in Lexington is that we are communists."

Police today said no leads had turned up on the case but an investigation is being conducted. A detective said he "was not sure if it was University students or not but they must have known their way around to get in the back door."

Robert Frampton, an SDS member, said the campus chapter is thinking of offering a reward for the assailants' arrest.

"However our concern is the hospital bill, we must pay that first," he added.

Questions!

For some time now, there has been a great rush to get (or perhaps be gotten by) an ideology for SDS. I suspect that discussions of the subtleties of Marxism or existential radicalism are desperately irrelevant to most SDS people, however important they may be to those engaging in them. At least this writer, and I think not only him, would like to start by asking a more fundamental question. I realize that in asking it, I am running full tilt into charges of naivety, but it is a charge that some of us have to be willing to risk.

"Let the people decide." This is our motto, and tempers quite a bit of our political thinking. The question that begs to be asked is, can the people decide rightly or at least rightly enough so that the political body would not (1) destroy itself through some disastrous mistake, or (2) devolve into an approximate of the system we have now. I'll be specific. If the miners in some coal-mining state decide that strip mining is the fastest and easiest way to get coal (which it is) and is therefore the desirable one, what practical way is there to prevent the gigantic loss of usable land? Again, if the people of Tennessee decide (as they did) that Evolution should not be taught in their classrooms, how does the SDSer challenge the decision? Or, more conjecturally, if the people, acting on their own volition, ever did decide to make war on some unoffending country, what can we say besides, "You are wrong?"

I would like to anticipate the answer to my last question which usually runs something like "The people could never wage an aggressive war if they really were responsible for the decision." This is precisely the point I would like to question. Does our concept of a truly Democratic society have as a first assumption faith in the people to ultimately arrive at the right decision? If so, then we should devote as much time as possible to examining the truth of this as yet unverified assumption. Also if so, how do we differentiate ourselves from John Locke and the 18th Century republicans in our optimistic faith? And if not, exactly what do the people decide?

Mark Lender
Sharon Fuen

(Ed note: Address your answers to the Editors Questions to New Left Notes, c/o the SDS, National Office.)

NEW LEFT NOTES

Fort Hood "3"

What do our courses teach us? They teach us to separate facts from value, facts from what they mean. Take a look at the dominant trends in almost every academic discipline. In philosophy, the ruling school is positivism, which is founded on the absolute distinction between facts and value-judgements. For example, the war is a fact; that it's wrong is only a value-judgement. Facts are objective, value-judgements are merely subjective; dependent on human frailty. Yet the war doesn't really exist apart from subjective humanity. Human beings, in all their subjectivity, created the fact of the war, and human beings are necessary to see that fact as a fact, and make sense of it. How can we grasp the fact, apart from its meaning? To separate the war from its meaning (its wrongness), as positivists do, is really arbitrary and abstract.

The three soldiers were tried separately. Pvt. Mora's trial was the first, and it attracted the most attention. It opened with a series of preliminary defense challenges to the jurisdiction of the court-martial, all of which were denied. Faulkner and Major Lassiter charged (1) that an army court could not reasonably be expected to rule fairly in deciding the question of the illegality of

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Socialist Party Hdqtrs. BOMBED

This is not a finished proposal, it is a formative one. The elections are going to take place November 8, but certainly the war is not going to end on Nov. 9. And, most surely, our concern is not going to end! If we can move through the obstacles that now separate us, develop a new tone and character, a new resurgence of concern, then we can move ahead to the period around the weeks of Christmas Chanukah. During that period we could develop another action across the nation. The predominant theme would be to focus on the ethical, moral and religious issues involved in this war. This would be a special time to stress,

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"Possibly a single right-wing or fascist-type organization is responsible for all these outrages," she said. "The commandos evidently hope by violent means like this to intimidate organizations that oppose the war in Vietnam."

For further information contact Rita Shaw,
873 Broadway, NYC, NY...982-6054.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
Nick Egleson, president; Carl Davidson, vice-president; and Greg Calvert, national secretary.
National Office: 1608 W. Madison, Rm. 206, Chicago, Ill. 60612 (312) 666-3874
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New York City: 107 Dryden Rd., Ithaca, NY
Niagara Region: 1024 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif. (415) 362-7922
Northern California: 1347-1/2 Riviera Ave., Venice, Calif.
Southern California: 360 Cambridge, Chicago, Ill. (312) 944-3624
New England: 138 River St., Cambridge, Mass. 02139
Chicago Region: 2059 N. Larrabee, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Radical Education Project: 510 East William, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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Fort Hood "3"

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him the forms that would be necessary to confine Pvt. Mora to the post stockade. Faulkner charged later that the only reason for the plan was to insure that Mora - who had announced many times previously his intention to refuse to go to Vietnam - would be forced to disobey a "direct order" (which carried a five year maximum sentence) instead of a movement order (which carried a 1 year sentence). Under military law, an order given only to increase the punishment an offender would receive, is illegal.

At the next session of the court-martial, when the defense began to present its case - based on the argument that the war in Vietnam is illegal because it violates the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the U.N. resolution on the Nuremberg Charter, the 1954 Geneva agreements, and the SEATO treaties - the law officer recessed the court. With a direct and cryptic sentence the officer stated that "it is a matter of law that the war in Vietnam is legal, and I therefore forbid you to argue before this court that it isn't. With this ruling the defense was deprived of its main arguments.

Mora, himself, then became the chief defense witness. He told in a calm manner the reasons why he had disobeyed the order, and why he considered the war in Vietnam to be "illegal, immoral and unjust." He told how he grew up as a Puerto Rican in the slums of Spanish Harlem, and how he had been told as a kid that because he was a Puerto Rican he could never "amount to anything." He described his struggle to get out of the ghetto, and told how he considered his plight as a Puerto Rican to be not much different than the plight of the Vietnamese fighting for their freedom and independence in Vietnam. He said that he once asked one of his superior officers why we were in Vietnam, and how he was told that we were there "to kill as many Asians as we could." At the close of his testimony even the reporters, who usually tend to be a bit cynical about these things, appeared to have been moved by his testimony.

The court deliberated only twenty minutes to find him guilty.

They then returned to the courtroom to hear argument about the sentence. The defense introduced into evidence a number of documents from Pvt. Mora's service record to show that his record up to this time had been nearly perfect. In appealing to the military minds of the court, he argued that Pvt. Mora had not, as have so many other young men, sought to avoid entering the service, but had entered when drafted and served as honorably as his convictions would allow. He argued that Pvt. Mora in standing up to his convictions had shown a bravery for greater than that required to merely obey the order.

To this the prosecution replied that "orders are the foundation stone upon which the army is built," that on July 14, when Mora had disobeyed the order to go to Vietnam he "was not a good soldier," and that he should be given "an adequate sentence to deter others from doing the same thing." The court took only 15 minutes to return with the sentence.

The second and third trials, those of PFC Johnson and Pvt. Samas, proceeded in much the same vein. Again, the law officer ruled out of order all testimony and argument regarding the illegality of the war in Vietnam, and again he denied all the defense motions to postpone the trials or challenge the jurisdiction of the court-martial. Faulkner presented to the court, as additional evidence that the trials should be dropped or postponed, 10 or 12 newspapers, all of which had been purchased that day in the Fr. Dix Post Exchange or Officers Club. All carried articles on the case of the three soldiers and the conviction earlier of Pvt. Mora. Included among those newspapers were several non-commercial papers distributed free to soldiers at the base, one of which carried a banner headline on the trial. He argued that no court, having a prior knowledge of this case or of the conviction of Pvt. Mora could rule fairly on the issue. When the "court" was being sworn, he asked each member of the court if he had read any of these papers - and received the incredible reply from several of them that they had never heard of before. The trial officer, of course, denied the defense motions.

The trials were wrapped up rapidly on Friday, September 9, with the conviction and sentencing of PFC Johnson, and a few hours later, of Pvt. Samas.

A number of the prominent sponsors and

supporters of the defense committee attended the court-martial sessions to express their support for the three soldiers. A news conference, chaired by Prof. Staughton Lynd, was held during the opening day of the trials, and many of the supporters were introduced to the press. A telegram of support from Lord Bertrand Russell was read at the news conference. Sponsors present during the trials included Prof. Lynd, A. J. Muste, Mrs. Donna Allen, Prof. Robert S. Brown, Rev. Lee H. Ball, Rev. Richard Leonard, and members of the families of all three defendants.

THE NEXT STAGES

The court-martial convictions now go before Lt. General William F. Train, the court-martial convening authority and commander of the First U.S. Army Area. He is required by military law to, within 30 days, either validate the convictions and sentences, or reduce or modify them according to the advice of his legal officers. Attorney Faulkner will present to General Train a brief stating his opinion that the convictions should be reversed, and if that is not done, that the sentences should be reduced.

If this appeal is not successful, the defense then intends to take the case before the Board of Military Review in the Pentagon, where the army's top legal officers will again review the cases, with the option to reverse or modify the convictions. The defense feels that it is unlikely that the convictions will be reversed at either of these two stages, but that there is some chance the sentences may be modified and reduced.

The next stage will be for the defense to appeal the case to the Military Court of Appeals, a three man panel of federal, civilian judges - who act as the equivalent of the Supreme Court in military cases. If this appeal is still unsuccessful - and the defense has been still unable to get before the court argument on the question of the illegality of the war in Vietnam - Faulkner will attempt to appeal the whole case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Parallel to these appeal steps in the military courts, the defense will attempt at the same time to continue to press the issue of the illegality of the war in the civilian courts. The original suit requesting an injunction against sending the three soldiers to Vietnam was filed on June 30, was immediately denied, and now awaits a possible hearing on appeal before the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington. In addition, Faulkner has initiated in the Circuit requesting that the federal courts assume jurisdiction in the case insofar as the army courts have refused to consider the basic defense argument based on the illegality of the war. He may also, in the event that is turned down, carry the appeals to the Supreme Court through that channel. It has also become clear, in recent weeks, that the *Luttfig vs. McNamara* case - also argued by Faulkner - which preceded the case of the three soldiers in the federal courts, and which is based on the same grounds, may be pursued so as to become a favorable precedent in that question. In the event that the *Luttfig vs. McNamara* case is won, it may have the effect of reversing the convictions of the three soldiers.

PUBLICITY ON THE CASE

It has been apparent from the beginning that the case of the three soldiers has tremendous public interest; and the coverage of the trial exceeded by far anything the case previously received. The trials were reported for their entire duration by all the major press services and by most of the major newspapers in the New York-New Jersey area. The story received continuous and sometimes front page news stories in such papers as the *New York Times*, the *N. Y. Post*, the *Trenton Times*, the *Philadelphia Enquirer*, etc. The committee has received clippings of news stories from major newspapers in Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Detroit, Chicago, and several other cities. A CBS-TV newsreel interview with James Johnson, was carried across the U. S. on the CBS network.

Demonstrations of support for the "Fort Hood Three" were held during the trial in several cities, including Detroit, Minneapolis, Chicago and Los Angeles. In Los Angeles, after six persons were arrested for distributing leaflets on the case to G.I.'s at a train depot, a demonstration was held at the depot and leaflets were again distributed - this time successfully. The Cleveland Conference on the November 5 - 8 Mobilization sent telegrams of support to the three men.

Peace Mobilization

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These would be the prime objectives. What would be the means to attain them? What would be the channels by which we could develop such a mobilization? One suggestion is to concentrate this effort in two centers, not in Washington, D. C., but in New York City and San Francisco. One center would be at the UN in New York and the other center at the San Francisco Opera House, S.F., where the UN was founded. Now, this will not be a one day affair, where people come in town and leave the next day. Instead it would last three or four or five days, or a week. We would want to share our ideas and positions in every way possible. Through the reasoning process we will use the channels of teach-ins, seminars, and conferences, where the full spectrum of opposition to this war can be articulated with a healthy appreciation of differences. We can utilize figures of international stature to share this dialogue of opposition to the war. We are going to consider all of the ramifications, not merely the national ramifications, but what it means to the poor of the world and to those who are subjugated, exploited, and oppressed. These are the kinds of questions that can be dramatically expressed in a massive meeting of minds, as well as a gathering of bodies. And, we will parade uptown and downtown and all over the city! The assumption would be that at least a half million people could be mobilized for such an effort in the New York area, where the event could draw from the whole Eastern Seaboard. On the Saturday night of that week, we would encourage the participation of the folk art community and have gigantic hootenannies in New York and San Francisco, and on Sunday - obviously a day of religious concern - sermonizing and preaching by those who have a responsibility to preach and sermonize about the war! It might well be that simultaneous mobilizations for peace in Vietnam would be organized in every capital city in every continent of the world. For, in truth, this is a war that is despised by all mankind.

In the U. S., the Easter-Passover mobilization would have been preceded by a massive signature gathering campaign to secure one million Americans to sponsor the event. This would move us into the community to urge everyone to become sponsors. And, would-be sponsors would also contribute to the cause . . . \$1.00 adults, \$.50 students, \$.10 unemployed. And at the same time these contributions would provide a funding base to build the mobilization through the use of mass media, radio, TV, newspapers, journals, leaflets, signs, etc.

Again, these are merely suggestive thoughts. I want to remind you of the comments of Bob Greenblatt earlier (see Conference Proceedings), when he said that what we do before the election can be sorted out, and considered separately. However, I wanted to put this kind of proposal before you in its formative state so that we can refine it together at some future date.

Sidney M. Peck
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NEW LEFT NOTES

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Return Requested

Bruce Peck
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Cambridge, Mass.

STUDENT BOREDOM

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by the standards of their fields yet themselves horribly miseducated, reward us with high grades for memorizing things which are essentially meaningless. No wonder that our classes, with few exceptions, seem irrelevant to our lives. No wonder they're so boring. Boredom is the necessary condition of an education which teaches us to manipulate the facts and suppress their meaning.

The boredom may also be a clue toward formulating this analysis into program. Carl stresses that, as preparation for eventual show-downs with the university administration, we need to organize our fellow students. To do this, we have to speak to their needs, and we need to present - or rather, represent - an alternative way to be a student. One of the most pressing needs of students is to not be bored. We can speak to this need and, in so doing, represent another way of being a student. I think we can do this by asking the professor questions - in class, not afterwards, privately, when everybody has left. Questions which expose the bankruptcy - not of the professor, who is a victim of his own miseducation - but of the existing university system. Questions like, "Do Americans really need the things - cars, TVs, deodorants - they buy, or who has taught them that they do? Are mass insecurity and neurosis the prerequisites for the survival of the American economy? Or like, "Aren't all existing political systems just different forms of unfreedom? Or, "Why do we spend time on Charlemagne? Did he change people's lives? Didn't the peasants continue to be ruled by the same local lords, before, during, and after Charlemagne? Or, "Why is it, in American history, that the only two just wars we've ever fought - the Civil War and the Second World War - were themselves betrayed, so that Krupp is free and black people are still unfree?"

What would happen if we asked such questions in class? A few professors might get excited, be turned on. Most would say "Freedom isn't included in the scope of this course," or "the concept of 'really needing' something implies a value judgement." What's the matter with value-judgements, we could reply, and which course does deal with our question? It wouldn't be easy, especially because we shouldn't get all hostile and aggressive while asking the questions. But such kindly provocation could fill the gap between what students feel - their boredom - and our demands for a radical transformation of the university. By asking questions, we give students a taste of what education might be like, if its function was to develop meaning, not to suppress it.

All this is intended as only a supplement to what Carl said. He has laid out the main lines of a radical analysis and program for the universities. I only add - let's start getting together and getting people to talk about the boredom, and about why we're bored. Let's extend our critique of the university to what goes on in the classroom. And let's have the guts to ask the class the simple questions which liberal education ought to be about, but which are instead almost systematically excluded from it. A classroom-oriented program can give concreteness to our more formal demands for the control of the university by those who use it and for the abolition of grades.

STEVE GOLIN BRANDEIS SDS (14 Leach
Lan S. Natlick, Mass. 01760).

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